THE EXAMINER.

No. 474. SUNDAY, JAN. 26. 1817.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 160.

DEFENCE OF NATIONAL DEBT.

When a long course of delusion has been practised either upon nations or individuals, it is curious to observe the backing out of the authors of it on the approach of discovery. The finale usually resembles the winding up of an old comedy, where some impudent rogue, having cheated honest and credulous people through four acts, begins, in the fifth, to modify his language, and cast about for excuses:—"Deception has been practised to be sure, but then it was necessary, and he is a very honest fellow after all."

Something like this is the present logic of the Disciples of the immortal PITT. The utter hollowness of his funding and financial system is becoming apparent to all the world, and must now be defended on the same grounds as the monstrous abominations of the Jesuits, so well exposed by PASCAL. What *they* did for the religious world, Mr. PITT is now held to have done for the country—tricked and deceived it out of pure philanthropy—deluded his Majesty's subjects for their own benefit. If they had not been so blinded, Great Britain would have been a province of France. Such is the kind of language we at present hear every day out of Parliament, and such is the kind of language we shall soon hear in it. All the lofty assumptions, with respect to the immutable and eternal bases on which the grand Juggler had settled national prosperity, have disappeared; the "whited sepulchre" is open, and even Pittites find it impossible to gild rottenness and death.

Let us state the arguments which make up the saving game of these politicians, and we shall find that they contain as miserable an abandonment of pretension and principle as ever was displayed by conscious imposition. The text indeed still remains, the "*lamentable revolution*;" but all the rest of the story is changed from arrogant presumption to crawling palliation.

The Pitt paradoxes, when they can be reduced to a questionable shape,—which however it is the usual practice of the School to escape if possible,—may stand as follow:—

That an increase of national debt and consequent taxation is by no means an evil, but rather a proof of prosperity; that money could not be borrowed if there was not money to lend; and as to taxation, it is principally diffused again among the people; and then what a nation owes to itself, is of little consequence.

That the National Debt itself enters the market as capital, and in fact is capital; a proof of which is the proportionable increase of the circulating medium.

That the practice under the above theory has been beneficial beyond example, not only in enabling the nation to carry on an expensive war to a successful termination, but by giving life and soul in the mean time to general business; the effects of which are visible in an increased population, increased export, increased import of raw material, increased shipping, increased houses, increased loans, and increased taxation *.

That the present stagnation is the result of temporary causes, chiefly arising out of the imprudence of individuals.

That the Sinking Fund is the finest thing in the world, but not to be reasoned upon.

And lastly, that all these blessings we owe to the "immortal PITT."

The first of these encouraging propositions is rather modestly put forth by the closer Disciples of Mr. PITT, or at least is seldom submitted absolutely. An indescreet Partisan, like Mr. ROSE, might blurt out such a folly now and then in Parliament; but a second-sight of forthcoming difficulties generally keeps leading financiers under a greater degree of reserve.—In the city, about the Stock Exchange, and among the bawlers at Lloyd's, a few years back, the assertion was very prevalent; and as the hectic of the moment seemed to countenance it in some degree, it is no wonder that they who were immediate gainers believed it, or that simple people, who floated on the wave of the hour, were of the same opinion. In fact, the increase of debt, in its immediate consequences, was precisely this, because the half of every loan was wasted to create an artificial impulse. The vast distribution arising out of war, very naturally made partisans of all who were benefited by it, and the gain *out of nothing* by loans, contracts, &c. could not but convert as many more. All these people, some innocently and some designedly, reasoned like the led captains and hangers-on in the suite of a mortgaging heir: that which brought money to them was clearly beneficial. Each supply was diffused among themselves, and they were the *people*; and thus they argued, from the sinecured and pensioned lord, to the Wapping biscuit-baker. That it should not last for ever, was the jargon of mere faction; and as to such a closet man as HUME, what did he know of the Alley—he was alarmed at seventy millions; and it is now on towards ten times as much, and all well. Omnium at a premium too; and then the Sinking Fund—"the force of Nature can no further go."—Yes; a great national debt was evidently—Prosperity.

But how can this be? more placid because probably less interested spirits would ask. At such a query up would start a financial philosopher, and gravely lay down the second proposition. "Public credit," he might say with great solemnity, "acts reciprocally as cause and effect on the national resources. A national debt, like that of Eng-

* "*Your Grace*," says Dr. STODDART, in the *Correspondent*, to a *noble* friend, "will not be surprised at my citing the public debts and taxes in proof of a *growing* prosperity, since it is clear they are in general the produce of surplus Capital!!!"—Every bankrupt pays taxes,—aye, and every pauper too.

land, is a mode of converting into immediate and exchangeable capital the labour and the produce of future years. The growing capital of the National Debt is in fact property, and enters as such into the dealings of individuals."

To the orators of the first class, it is now scarcely necessary to say any thing. In truth, theirs was a summer note, and is heard no more: but the philosopher ought to receive a reply. In the first place, then, let it be conceded to him, that the debt does in a certain sense operate like an increase of capital;—but if so, of what is that capital composed?—the strength and juices not only of the existing generation, which, when the immediate operation of their squandered loan ceases, they always find to their cost,—but of generations unborn, who are absolutely delivered over to heavy and irredeemable taxation, with as little remorse as a litter of blind puppies to the horse-pond. It is no use to beg the question, and say that there was no other way to deliver them from the yoke of France, because that is not the argument by which the profligacy *has been*, but only the way in which *it is to be* defended. The major is not admitted, but if it were, it has nothing to do with the assertion of the philosopher, who advocates the transformation of the sweat of the brow of myriads who are yet to appear, as marketable capital, and as lawfully disposeable by every Ministerial impostor who wants to bribe the villainy of one half the nation, and the ignorance of the other, by immediate profusion. Those who have tied the chain round their own limbs, may have a right to wear their fetters; but who could blame a generation no way implicated with present extravagancies, from declining the burthen of their consequences, or from saying we will not "groan and sweat, and bear huge fardels?" No one: choice however is not in their power; they *cannot* bear them, and therefore will not. In the mean time, it must be considered that the debt *is* capital in a certain sense; but only in the most baleful one that can be imagined, as it exists in immensity of suffering, and gradually swallows up all other capital. Compare the nominal stock with an estimate of the fee simple of the rest of the kingdom upon any feasible valuation, and be shocked at the proportion of one to the other. A simple calculation is soon made. We *cannot* raise sixty millions of taxes, and yet upwards of thirty form the substance of this monstrous kind of capital.

We now come to the appeal to facts, to the effects of temporary waste, profusion, and impulse. To all which we specifically reply, that an increased population is an evil, when it consists of paupers*;—that increased export, &c. if only temporary, is mischievous;—that increased shipping for a season is much the same thing;—that increased houses prove nothing, unless people continue to live in them, which they do not, being under the necessity of crowding into a smaller compass:—in short, that every improvement, agricultural, mechanical, or commercial, which is the result of an unnatural impetus, and which therefore cannot be maintained, is a source of positive misery. As to the taxes and stock created, the warrants of distress issued and issuable all over the kingdom will answer that question, not to speak of the *unspeakable* Loan to France, which is the *surplus capital* of a few Money-lenders and Usurers, imbibed from the anticipated industry, aided by the chairs, bedsteads, and tables of a sinking population. This Loan speaks volumes on the nature of such kind of capital and capitalists; a few years hence, and they would be entitled, under the existing theory, to foreclose on the United Kingdom.

But the present distress will be merely temporary—people have over-manufactured, over-cultivated, over-mined, and over-speculated in all directions. True; and they were encouraged so to do, and upon their so doing was the nation called prosperous. They are like the miserables, who sign a contract with Satan: their hour is come. Satan is no *hypocrite*; and therefore is usually described as welcoming them to his den of horrors with exultation. It is the modern practice to affect pity, and "who would have thought it?" In fact, the nation has for years been one great gambling concern, and the pure and moral dealers in that pure and moral concern, the State Lottery, are shaking their heads at the destructive nature of *little goes*.—All this will pass away, too.—Yes; every thing on earth passes away, and so will existing misery. Edmund Burke said, it was the Jacobins only who regarded the sufferings of a present generation no more than the writhings of a frog in an air-pump,—the mere result of a necessary experiment. So it is with the courtly commentators on the distress and desolation created by themselves.

With respect to the Sinking Fund and its *ostensible* pretensions, Dr. Hamilton has said all that can be said; and of its *real efficiency*, it is evident those in the secret will say nothing at all. The simple truth is, that, while believed in, it maintains the value of the *materiel* to be offered for new loans, and by its command of purchases keeps the machine in something of an equilibrium, which without it would be clogged or preponderant. This may be called praise: be it so. Let our Chancellors of the Exchequer play at Jack-on-both-sides as long as they please, if all the world understand that they are only at see-saw; but no miracles—no fallacy—no something out of nothing—up on one side, down on the other—all fair—and if they must conjure, let it be with cups and balls.

Lastly, we owe all these blessings to the immortal Pitt.—Not quite.—We are sorry to detract from a great man, but the system began before him. It must, however, be admitted by every one, that he has been the happy instrument of conducting it to a late stage of its existence, and that his present successors may possibly live long enough to bear up a pall at its funeral.

RETRENCHMENT.

Sir,—Your last number conveys a recommendation to all those who can yet descend to a lower rank in the scale of society to do so, as the only means now left of saving the country from actual ruin. This may appear to some of your readers to be very good in theory, but quite out of the question in practice. Sir, I do not think so, but, on the contrary, that the plan is very easily carried into

* We thought a favourite philosopher, Mr. Malthus, had proved that truth—for his data are immoveable, though his proposition to allay the evil arising out of a secondary law of nature by suspending a first, is a satire upon philosophy, and, as put by him, on humanity.]

effect, and without producing any diminution of the real comforts of life; and when we may be considered as actually struggling for existence, which the adoption of your views will ensure, I am of opinion that no man of sense can shrink from putting it into practice. I have been led to these observations from having witnessed the practice of your plan a few days ago by a very intelligent friend and his family.

This Gentleman, Sir, resided in the country upon an income of 500*l.* per annum, arising from the rents of his patrimonial estate. He was married, and had two daughters. His establishment consisted of three servants, two horses, and a few sporting dogs. His daughters were at a neighbouring boarding-school, and he was enabled from this income to live genteelly in a moderate way; and having been in the Army, was considered as quite a country Gentleman. His contribution to the necessities of the State, by direct and indirect taxes, exceeded 100*l.* per annum, exclusive of Property Tax.

In consequence of the distressed state of the Farmer, his Tenants became unable to pay their rent, and two of them were eventually sold up, the others gave notice to quit, and he was left with the prospect of having all his land unoccupied; two of his farms were already let, and the fear of being left totally unable to support his family, induced him to let the whole estate at a reduction of 50 per cent. What was now to be done? He could not keep up his establishment. He determined at once to break it up, to dispose of every article in his possession, and to take his children from school;—to leave the country, and to retire to the vicinity of London to live cheap. He took a small house, about two miles from town, for 22*l.* per annum, taxes about 8*l.*, where he now lives very comfortably (at least he says so), without keeping even one servant,—his wife and daughters, with occasional assistance, performing all domestic offices. He sees no company, spends not an idle shilling, and occupies himself in the education of his daughters.

I have mentioned the amount of his taxes, Sir, to shew "what a falling off there will be there," if his plan was generally adopted; and I allude to it not as an evil, but, on the contrary, as one of the means which would eventually compel the Ministers of the Crown to retrench, and, by a reduction of expenditure, to ease the load which is now overpowering the distressed community. If however they should still persist in supporting the Drones out of the labours of the Bees, my countrymen have the means of relieving themselves, in a great measure, by following the example of my country friend.

Let every man do his duty in this way, and the beneficial effects will speedily be visible.

"When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
"A private station is the post of honour!

Your's, CIVIS.

London, Jan. 23, 1817.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 18.—The remains of Queen Louisa of Lorraine were yesterday evening conveyed, in one of the Royal carriages drawn by eight horses, to St. Denis, attended by a detachment of the Gardes du Corps, who bore each in his hand a lighted torch. They were deposited with grand solemnity in the monument containing the remains of Louis XVI. and his august Consort.—The body of Louis VII. King of France, called the younger, who died at Paris the 18th of September, 1180, is shortly expected at St. Denis!

JAN. 19.—The King's health improves daily.

The researches made at St. Denis for the bones of our Kings were long fruitless, but yesterday the workmen found some bones enveloped in a Carmelite dress, which proved them to be those of Madame Louisa, the King's Aunt. This discovery having inspired new hopes, the diggings have been continued!

GERMANY.

NUREMBERG, JAN. 7.—In a Rhenish Paper we find the following article:—"There is great talk of a Note which the Russian Ambassador is said to have delivered to the French Ministry in respect of the conduct of France towards Sweden. The Emperor Alexander, it is stated, complained very seriously of the manner in which the Crown Prince is treated. He observes, that Bernadotte has sincerely and honourably joined the alliance, and powerfully contributed to the decision of the great day at Leipsic; that all the Monarchs recognize him as the heir to the Swedish Throne; and that the most amicable relations subsist between that State and Russia. Lastly, the Emperor requests the French Court to treat Bernadotte conformably to his dignity, and to send an Ambassador to Stockholm."

FRANKFORT, JAN. 10.—His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, has written the following letter to Mr. Privy Counsellor Willemer, at Frankfort, author of a pamphlet called "*The Hopes of Germany.*"

"I thank you, Sir, for the sentiments which you express towards me in transmitting your work on the fraternal and Christian Alliance of the 26th of September. The attention which you have employed in studying the sense of it, shews a pure zeal for what is good, and a remarkable sagacity. A solemn engagement, founded on the simple and sublime precepts of the religion of God our Saviour, doubtless affords a vast field for the most interesting meditations. It is from their union (*de leur ensemble*) as well as from the concurrence of the wishes which the friends of humanity form, that the efficacious application of these truths to the social and political existence of Nations can result. The idea expressed in your work being evidently directed to this object of universal utility, it is agreeable to me to express to you my particular satisfaction, and to give you this assurance of my esteem. "ALEXANDER.

"*St. Petersburg, Nov.* 30, 1816."

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

T. Powell, Leominster, mercer.

G. B. Tipping, Wormwood-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Herbert, Windmill-court, West-Smithfield, victualler. Attorneys, Messrs. Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane.

A. Speare, Brewer-street, earthenwareman. Attorney, Mr. Gylby, Dean-street, Soho.

J. Green, Wych-street, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Williamson and Rimmer, Clifford's-inn.

J. Raper, Middleham, Yorkshire, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Ware and Young, Blackman-street.

J. P. De Roure and J. Hambrook, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Rivington, Feuchurch-street-buildings.

G. and S. Robinson, Paternoster-row, booksellers. Attornies, Messrs. Pearce and Sons, Swithin's-lane.

G. Longuet, and R. Sheffield, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturers. Attorney, Mr. Blacklow, Frith-street, Soho.

J. Griffith, Carnarvon, currier. Attornies, Messrs. Philpot and Stone, Temple.

E. Aspinshaw, Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Hubberaty, Austin-friars.

M. Walton, Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Cheapside.

J. Witting, Cromer, Norfolk, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Tilbury, Falcon-street, Falcon-square.

J. Naylor, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Exley and Co. Fernival's-inn.

W. Roberts, Oswestry, draper. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple-inn.

W. Douglas, Sheffield, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.

J. Tennison, Kingston-upon-Hull, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.
R. Ratcliff, Monk Wearmouth, ship-builder. Attorney, Mr. Plumptre, Temple.
D. Jenkins, Llantrissent, Glamorganshire, woollen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins and Co. New-inn.
R. Bampton, Birmingham, chaudler. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke and Richards, Chancery-lane.
T. Halford, Bath, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.
G. Watts, Liverpool, flour-factor. Attorney, Mr, Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn-square.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

S. Jacobs, Manchester, clothes-dealer.
S. Mace, Norwich, grocer.
J. Binns, Tottenham-street, founder.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Crisp, Tower-street, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Crowther, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
J. Robinson, jun. Mold-Green, Yorkshire, cloth-dresser. Attorney, Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.
J. Wight, Stourbridge-Common, Worcestershire, maltster. Attornies, Messrs. Collett, and Co. Chancery-lane.
T. Mansell, Stow, Gloucestershire, draper. Attornies, Messrs. Jones and Bland, Great Mary-le-bonne-street.
T. Cockayne, Great Haywood, Stafford-shire, innkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Willis, Clarke, and Co. Warnford-court, London.
P. Weston, Bilton, Warwickshire, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Leigh, Poultry.
J. Carter, Liverpool, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Makinson, Temple.
R. Hooper, R. Manning, and T. F. Morgan, Launceston, Cornwall, brewers. Attornies, Messrs. Darke, Church, and Darke, Chancery-lane.
A. Northcote, Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter. Attorney, Mr. Abbott, Chancery-lane.
T. Lowe, Beckbury, Shropshire, corn-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Morton and Williamson, Gray's-inn-square.
E. H. Clay, Arlestone, Derbyshire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Savage, Great Winchester-street.
J. Snow, Swarkeston, Derbyshire, and R. Wilkins, Staunton Harold, Leicestershire, timber-merchants. Attorney, Mr. Savage, Great Winchester-street.
T. Cliff, Gringley upon the Hill, Nottingham, joiner. Attornies, Messrs. Longdill and Butterfield, Gray's Inn-square.
M. Lazarus and J. Cashmore, Paternoster-row, Spital-fields, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Howard, Jewry-street, Aldgate.
S. Best, Norwich, upholsterer. Attorney, Mr. Jupp, Carpenter's Hall, London-wall.
U. Blackwell, Horse-Guards, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. [illegible] and Young, Blackman-street.
W. [illegible]ridge, Hackney, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Pope, Mod[illegible]-court, Fenchurch-street.
W. Elgar, Maidstone, Kent, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Gatty and Hadlam, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
J. Favel, Thayer-street, Mary-le-bone, haberdasher. Attorney, Mr. Carlon, High-street, Mary-le-bone.
W. Becher, Docking, Norfolk, farmer. Attornies, Messrs. Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-square, Minories.
J. Battersby, Lower Shadwell, ship-owner. Attornies, Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Cheapside.
J. Dunckley, Lodge, Flamstead, Hertfordshire, miller. Attorney, Mr. Latimer, Gray's-Inn-square.
W. Bullock, Bread-street, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Noy and Hardstone, Mincing-lane.
J. Clayworth, Candlesby, Lincolnshire, maltster. Attornies, Messrs. Smith and Co. Greystock-place, Fetter-lane.
W. Grieves, Holborn-bridge, cheesemonger. Attorney, Mr. Orchard, Hatton-garden.
J. K. Pollock, North Shields, bookseller. Attornies, Messrs. Robinson and Hammond, Austin-Friars.
T. H. Finly, Whittle, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Meadowcroft, Gray's Inn.
T. Parker, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Meadowcroft, Gray's Inn.
W. Griscuthwayte, South Lynn All-Saints, Norfolk, druggist. Attornies, Messrs. Austlee and Wright, King's-Bench-Walks, Temple.
J. and G. Baillie, Fetter-lane, dealers. Attorney, Mr. Hunt, Barnard's Inn.
T. Westcott, Wells, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.
A. Samuel, Middlesex-street, Aldgate, confectioner. Attorney, Mr. Eyles, Castle-street, Holmsditch.
T. Taylor, Austin Friars, merchant. Attornies, Walton and Gliddon, Basinghall-street.
R. Constable, Wandsworth, carpenter. Attorney, Mr. Jupp, Carpenters'-Hall, London-wall.
W. Wilson, Portland-place, Fulham, dealer in music. Attorney, Mr. Hutchinson, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
T. Cowey, Spital-square, master-mariner. Attornies, Messrs. Jackson and Knaggs, 'Change-alley, Cornhill.

SATURDAY—A Holiday.

In our LITERARY NOTICE next week we shall give ample extracts from a work just published, entitled "Interesting Facts relative to the Fall and Death of JOACHIM MURAT, King of Naples, by FRANCIS MACIRONE, one of his Aid-de-camps."
F. R. in our next.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

THE Parliament are to meet on Tuesday next, and a most important Session it will be. Upon that Session may depend, whether the great mass of the country are to be relieved from their anxieties, or whether they are to be dangerously exasperated; upon that Session may depend, whether or not the most unconstitutional corruptions can be given up, as we earnestly hope they may, without a convulsion; upon that Session may depend, whether the powerful few who have hitherto thought themselves interested in those corruptions are to shew themselves teachable and of common perceptions, or inflexibly selfish, foolish, and punishable;—upon that Session, in short, may depend, whether we are to have REFORM or REVOLUTION.

We are afraid we can foresee what the Ministers will attempt to do in the first instance. They will make, as they have done before, an ostentatious shew of a few petty concessions, of no consequence either to the individuals just mentioned, or to the public; they will make, as they have done before, abundant promises; they will recommend, in the Speech from the Throne, as they have done before, a spirit of retrenchment, doubly hopeless from the medium from which it comes; they will talk of their good intentions and their great deeds; they will call upon as many people as they can find weaker than themselves, to withstand the constitutional claims of the people, which *may* be abused, and to support their own unconstitutional system of things, which already riots in abuse; and lastly, they will endeavour to borrow, and patch up, and palter with the state of the finances, so that they may at least put off the evil day of public reckoning, and defer that most infinite of mortifications to petty minds, and the secret, perhaps, of half their conduct,—the acknowledgment that in any one thing they may have been in the wrong.

But there are special symptoms to prove just now that the days of successful promising and paltering have gone by. The world have had too much of them. It is, at this very minute, in a most dissatisfied and alarming state because promises have not been kept with it. All the Continent of Europe, and a great part of that of America,

is more or less in a threatening ferment on that account; and in England, people shake their heads with bitter smiles when they hear of Speeches from the Throne and retrenchments. They recollect the *last* Speech and the Session that followed it; they recollect the vile manœuvre of that poor impotent being VANSITTART, to make out that the most solemn and precise promise a statesman could give was a nonentity; the country still rings from side to side with the hollow echoes of that and other most brazen endeavours;—a great deal of excellent constitutional argument has been put forth in the country newspapers; the *Chronicle* and other papers in London have risen in strength of writing in proportion to the spirit of the occasion: Mr. COBBETT never before united, in *his* paper, such energy and such moderation, and must have had an incalculable effect: the City of London has been most exemplary both in preventing disturbance and demanding the people's rights; and never indeed was there a time, when all the Englishmen that think upon political subjects and feel for the old honour of their country, were more unequivocally loud and distinct in declaring that they would have nothing in common with the cause of foreign despotism, and in reading out to the paltering creatures, whom corruption has placed at their head, the violated and sacred volume of their rights.

But it is said, look at the Sinecurists—look at the Carlton House bills—look at the Parliament—the Sinecurists give up nothing—Carlton House gives up nothing; neither will the Parliamentary Jobbers and Seat-sellers unless compelled. Perhaps so; and yet if an appearance of compulsion in the ordinary sense of the word takes place, it is used as an argument why there should be no reformation at all; and honest enthusiasts run the chance of a gallows for being provoked by "practices" at which the very SPEAKER says that "our ancestors would have startled with indignation." It is very lucky for our ancestors that they cannot be sent to the gallows retrospectively.

Persons however in the situation of Parliament may be compelled without manual force, and will. Swords may be answered with swords, at least for a time; but there is no withstanding the universal call of a nation, where an answer is their right, and no real answer can be given. What is the House of Commons to say when petitions and representations are pouring in on every side? How is it to go on taxing and insisting, when the last shadow of popular pretence is taken away from it's body? What is to be the case, if in the event of no answer being given to the people respecting their non-representation, the people refuse to obey the non-representers, or to starve themselves any farther for the supply of taxes wantonly abused? Are the non-representers, in that case, to resort to force on their part, and the tax-gatherers to become military? If so, the convulsion would be still more certain to overthrow those that venture to use it; for here the military would not have to defend themselves, which a natural instinct, and patience, and even irritability, might all tend to justify; but they would have to act the part of provokers to fellow-citizens, with whom they have a great deal in common; and let this be as it may, if the few, the Parliament, are not to be compelled by main force, certainly the many, the people, are not.

The whole matter reduces itself to this:—the many have claims in law and the constitution, which they are agreed upon to advance; the few, who have kept an unnatural ascendancy by the violation of both, have no ground in the law or the constitution to refuse them; and the dispute comes to a crisis at a time, when the people of Europe in general have done great benefits to their rulers, have found themselves duped in return, and are too strong, too enlightened, and too angry, to suffer themselves to be duped again.

☞

The Trials of the Rioters, it will be seen, have taken place, and several miserable creatures have been found guilty; but those who were considered by some as the leaders have been acquitted in the present instance, though they are to be arraigned again on other charges. Among the obscure offenders pronounced guilty is *Cashman* the sailor. This poor creature, just before the Riots took place, did to our knowledge most humbly petition the Admiralty that his case might be inquired into. He claimed remuneration for wounds received in battle, but of which he could not obtain a certificate from his Officers, as they were absent from England. He declared at that time, that he could get no employment, having been discharged the service as diseased, and that in fact he was incapable of hard labour, owing to the hurts he had received in the King's service, into which, by the by, he had been *impressed*. He was told at the Admiralty, that nothing could be done without the certificate of his Officers; which certificate, he observed, it was not in his power to obtain, for they were abroad. His appearance at the time corroborated the statement he made of his forlorn and wretched condition; and we verily believe that the poor creature was driven to the commission of the capital offence of which he was found guilty, by want and despair. Would not a less punishment than death, in this case, better answer all the ends of Justice, to say nothing of humanity? When the elder WATSON was acquitted, there was an exhibition of popular feeling, both within and without the Court, which ought certainly to have been spared. It had too the painful effect of intimating, that whatever other admirable qualities Mr. Justice PARK may have carried to the Bench, moderation and dignity are not perhaps to be found amongst them. Some disagreeable reports of a hastiness and a want of self-possession had before reached us from the Western Circuit, which, though probably exaggerated, were believed to be far from being "as false as Hell,"—to use the startling phrase of another British Judge.—After all, whatever may be said for these infirmities, it must always be peculiarly lamentable to witness a deficiency of temper in the judgment-seat. A little Pagan magnanimity might be useful even to Christian Dignitaries on these occasions. When PERICLES was followed home at night from the Athenian assembly by a fellow who had never ceased to revile him during the day,—without taking the smallest notice of the abuse, the truly Noble Athenian ordered a slave to light the knave to his dwelling.—To be sure, no one expects to find a PERICLES in Mr. Justice PARK.

A cause is now privately pending before the CHANCELLOR, which involves considerations of the greatest importance to all the most tolerant and best affections of humanity, public and private. It is of a novel description, and not only threatens to exhibit a most impolitic distinction between the Prince and the subject, but trenches already upon questions, which the progress of liberality and self-knowledge has been tacitly supposed to have swept aside, and the return of which would be bringing new and frigh-

ful obstacles in the way of the general harmony. But it remains to see, by the result, whether we shall be under the painful necessity of recurring to it.

We have given a short Report of the above case from the *Morning Chronicle*: As the Reporters were not admitted, that report must have been from hearsay, and is consequently brief and perhaps not perfectly accurate. It relates however to a question, to which the following quotation from the account of the persecution of the Hugonots in France is not inappropriate:—

"Many Arrêts of the Council were issued, blow upon blow, to extirpate the remains of the proscribed religion. (The Protestant religion.) That which threatened to be the most fatal, was the order to tear their children from the pretended *Reformés*, to put them in the hands of the nearest Catholic relations,—an order against which *Nature cried with so loud a voice*, that it was not executed."—*Voltaire's History of Louis XIV.* Chapter *Du Calvinisme.*

We have the satisfaction (says the *Courier*) to announce the adoption of a very proper measure indeed. The following letter has been sent by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester, and we believe to the Lords Lieutenant of several other Counties:—

(CIRCULAR.)

Whitehall, Jan. 11, 1817.

My Lord,—It being deemed expedient, under present circumstances, that the Civil Power should be strengthened in the County under your Grace's charge, I have to request that you will recommend it to the Magistrates in the principal towns within the same (in which the measure is not alread adopted), to encourage the enrolment of respectable householders, to act, as occasion may require, as Special Constables, for a fixed period of time, not less than three months; and I have further to request that your Grace will communicate to the Commanding Officers of the several Yeomanry Corps within the County of Leicester, the wish of his Majesty's Government, that they would hold themselves, and the corps under their respective commands, in a state of preparation to afford prompt assistance to the Civil Authorities in case or necessity. I have, &c.

SIDMOUTH.

"A disturbance, took place at Oadby, a few miles from Leicester, on Tuesday last. A mob assembled there on that day, consisting principally of members of the village Hampden Clubs, and obstructed the swearing in of Special Constables for the protection of the tranquillity of that town. In the evening several stacks were set on fire by these miscreants, two or three of which were consumed. A troop of Yeomanry Cavalry assembled by Mr. LEE KECK's orders, and succeeded in taking three of the ringleaders, who were committed to Leicester gaol. The rest were dispersed."—*Courier.*

REPORTS.—That the REGENT will not go on Tuesday to Parliament.—That Ministers on Tuesday will be left in a minority on the Address.—That Mr. VANSITTART will resign, and Mr. HUSKISSON succeed him.—That Lord GRENVILLE has been prevailed upon *not* to give up his Sinecure.

Mr. BIRNIE, as it has been sworn to by Mr. ACTON, has charged the LORD MAYOR with having driven numbers of distressed creatures out of the City, in order to throw the load of expense on the shoulders of others. Upon this, his Lordship wrote to Mr. BIRNIE, who replied, that he had uttered no such words; but he did not say what were the words he *had* used.—Now it appears that so far from having acted in the way described, the LORD MAYOR has, at a great expense, employed officers expressly for the purpose of arresting vagrants, and passing them to their respective parishes. In fact, within the last three months, upwards of fifteen hundred persons of this description have been taken care of by the City Authorities. The truth is, that MATTHEW WOOD is an enemy to Corruption, and his best actions will be misrepresented.

Twenty-six stations, in various parts of the town, are to be opened for issuing the new coin. All kinds of silver are to be taken which can by any means be identified to be the current coin of the realm. On Thursday the Committee made application to the Common Council, for the use of Guildhall, as the central station for the city. Other stations are fixed in Spitalfields, Shoreditch, Mile-end-way, City-road, two in Holborn, two in Oxford-road, Hyde-park-corner, Strand, Westminster, and the remainder at regular distances over the various populous divisions of the town and its environs.

There have been Reform Meetings at Leeds and other principal places within these ten days. The Town Meeting held on Thursday at Birmingham, was conducted with great propriety, not less than between 20 and 30,000 people appeared on the ground. Mr. EDMONDS opened the business in an able speech. The Resolutions passed with scarcely a dissenting voice.

Mr. HAYDON, the eminent Painter, was last week introduced to the Grand Duke NICOLAS, in the Museum, by Mr. SUARWIED, a Russian Painter, and had the honour of attending his Highness while he looked at the Elgin Marbles. The Prince was so much delighted with these unparalleled Works, that he repeated his visit on Friday.

A number of *minor* arrangements have been made in the Public Offices, by reducing the Junior Clerks, and superannuating others, which at least have the *appearance* of economy. We say *appearance*, for, in several instances, particularly in the Lord Steward's Office, the reduction of the number of Clerks is an additional expence to the Public. Four of the Senior Clerks have retired with their full salaries, which amount to nearly 3000*l.* a year, while two persons have been added to the Establishment at salaries of 300*l.* and 150*l.* each.—Among the dismissed Clerks is *General* JOHN JENKINSON, the first *under* Clerk of the Household, with an allowance of 610*l.* per annum during his life!—No fewer than 20 additional Clerks have been dismissed from the Commissariat Office in the course of the present month. Surely so great a saving of the public money (for none of them had less than 100*l.* a year,) must put an end to the *Jacobinical* clamour about Mr. HERRIES's retired allowance, which is only 1300*l.* a year! It is not generally known that the office of Receiver-General of the Alienation Office, with a salary of only 160*l.* is held by no less a personage than the Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING! As the whole of the business is executed by Deputy, surely this miserable *sinecure*, if it is to be kept up, ought to be given to some superannuated Clerk in *lieu* of a *pension*.—We can only account for its being held for so many years by a character so highly distinguished as Mr. CANNING, that the *perquisites* of the place are much more valuable than the *salary*.—*Chronicle.*

There is much good sense in the letter to Lord SIDMOUTH, which Mr. BEAUMONT has just published, "shewing the extreme injustice to Individuals, and injury to the Public, of the present system of Public-house licensing." The remedies proposed,—some of them at least,—may be be questioned, particularly the one which would make every Publican a Peace-officer; but that the system is a monstrous one, and calls loudly for alteration, no one, we should think, after perusing Mr. BEAUMONT's pamphlet, can possibly deny. If, however, it be true (and we believe it to be so) that many of the licensing Magistrates "are vulgar, ignorant, grossly immoral in their private characters, and notoriously corrupt in their official ones—men, one might almost say, who are of the lowest description"—*by whom*, we ask, and from what motives are such characters *appointed?*—Perhaps Mr. B. will answer this question.

The Grand Jury of Middlesex have returned a true bill against *J. Watson* the elder, *J. Watson* the younger, *J. Hooper*, *T. Preston*, and *J. Cashman*, on a charge of conspiracy and riot. This will be tried in the King's Bench.

A boy named *Dogood* was lately committed by a Magistrate at Hatton-garden, on a charge of being idle and disorderly and having no visible means of subsistence. He had been seized by *Read* and *Limbrick*, Police Officers, just as he had torn down a placard about "Mr. Hunt hissed out of Bristol." After remaining in prison 14 days, the poor lad was discharged, no one appearing to prosecute.—His case excited the attention of Mr. HUNT of Bristol, who, with Mr. CORBETT, had an interview with the Hatton-garden Magistrates on Friday, when it appeared that the boy had visible means of getting his bread, for he had upon him when seized certain religious tracts, which he had procured for sale, and of which these Officers deprived him at the time.—After some conversation, Messrs. HUNT and CORBETT retired, declaring that they thought the Magistrate who committed the boy had done wrong, and that they would see to it.

A person who keeps a shop in Hounslow, having occasion the other day to go to his back warehouse, perceived a huge rat busily employed in demolishing some eatable goods in a corner of the room. With a view to destroy the animal, the man retreated to fetch a stick; when he returned, the rat, perceiving his foe, ran off, and immediately made for the hole through which it is supposed he entered the premises. His pursuer, just as the rat was about to enter this retreat, levelled a pretty smart blow at him, and struck the stick (which was rather a stout one,) with some force against the wainscot of the room; when, to his vast astonishment, as well as to his joy, a most complete shower of gold (guineas) instantly descended from some lodgment within the wainscot before his wondering eyes! This extraordinary circumstance very naturally suggested the propriety of repeating the blow, expecting a repetition of the same good fortune—nor indeed was he, in his expectations and wishes, disappointed. When he had gathered the whole of this golden store, he found, upon counting, that he had absolutely picked up upwards of 350 guineas! From the appearance of the gold, it is supposed this hoard must have been secreted within the wainscot for many, very many years. The house, it seems, had been in the occupation of the present occupier's father and relatives for nearly a century.—*Daily Papers.*

HINTS FOR THE REGENT'S SPEECH.

Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1817.

MR. EXAMINER,—Who has not wondered at the mystery of a tailor's measure? How he scans the prominent parts of the form, and, from his secret snicks and cuts, comprehends the exact dimensions of every part. If he is to make you a pair of pantaloons, what does he do but take the altitude of the hip joint, the circumference of the waist, the thigh, the knee, and the ancle, and their relative distances? and from these points of intelligence, he brings you home a piece of handicraft that fits you to a hair. Let no man scorn to take pattern by another. The practice of tailors may give useful hints to artificers of many other descriptions. That it has done so already in one instance, what I am about to relate seems to prove.

Passing through St. James's-square yesterday, I picked up a paper, of which the following is a copy. Instead of giving my own opinion, I shall leave every body to form one for himself. The right owner of it has, I suppose, by this time taken measure again; and perhaps the job may be three parts finished.—I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant, H.

HEADS FOR THE REGENT'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT.

His Majesty no better—very sorry, as usual.

Happy to say we are at peace—and likely to remain so—and all the world too. [This must be nicely and neatly and closely stitched together, to keep inward grumblings out of sight and recollection.]

As people complain of the expense and consequent misery of the war, let them have a little of the credit of it. Tell 'em they urged it on—perhaps as far as a compliment on their good sense and perseverance may be ventured. They won't find fault with their own doings, or the Devil's in 'em.

Acknowledge distress, but complain of exaggeration; and lay as much as possible to the account of the weather. Englishmen never deny the faults of the weather, and any scape-goat is better than none. Trust to Time and Providence, and the tried—(so, that comes in by and by)—trust to—nothing else, I believe, but Providence and Time.

Pay the benevolent handsomely for their Subscriptions and Committees. [They deserve warm backs for standing between us and the rude cry of distress that articulated retrench and economy, sounds unpleasing to our ears.]

Promise, however, as much of the latter as is consistent with, &c. &c. [There must be room enough left hereabouts, in case of a seam-rip and out at elbows.]

Tell the Squires they will see the accounts for the year, and—you must do, as they must, the best you can: for there is no knowing how to make a neat job here. [Confound that van-leader of ours for not getting more of the stuff. As to cutting, and paring, and contriving, its all nonsense. He should have got enough for full skirts.] However I rely on the tried wisdom, &c.

Troubles and distress are of course natural, unavoidable, and temporary. And deny it who can. [We don't say they may not last a century though.]

Recommend it to both to preserve tranquillity, and watch over the—what shall I call it? Constitution? aye—they will know what I mean; and guard against the attempts to inflame and so on; and pay a compliment to the vigour of certain mayors, magistrates, and troops. [This last however, from "Recommend," must be made to put off and on in case the day should be warm or unfavourable.]

N. B. The whole must be carried home on Monday morning to be tried on, and altered if needful.

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

SIR,—For the information of those Ladies who may not be so knowing in matters of a strictly chemical nature, as in the more solid and gratifying substances appertaining to Housewifery, as well as to afford a hint to Bakers, Brewers, &c. I shall, with your permission, Mr. Examiner, proceed to name a few articles prepared by the Chemist, which have the effect, in a greater or less degree, of improving the appearance of Bread and Pastry of all kinds, by causing the dough to *swell* during the process of baking or boiling; which effect is the more desirable, at a time like the present, when Flour is generally *unsound*.—The articles recommended are the following,—namely, Supercarbonate of Potash (the new name is Carbonate of Potash), Supercarbonate of Soda, Carbonate of Ammonia, Salt of Tartar (more properly named *Sub*carbonate of Potash), and, lastly, common Magnesia. The *calcined* Magnesia would not answer the desired purpose, by reason of its being deprived of that principle vulgarly called fixed air. With the exception of the common Magnesia (which *merely mixes* with the water), the articles recommended should be carefully dissolved in part of the water intended to make up the paste with. It is said, Sir H. Davy has directed the use of common Magnesia in the proportion of 30 grains to one pound of Flour. If so small a quantity serves the purpose effectually, probably half the quantity of either of the two first named articles

would be found equally serviceable. One of the uses of Carbonate of Ammonia is well understood by the dealers in Gingerbread, Biscuits, &c. Alum, which is commonly considered pernicious to the health, gives to Bread *consistency*; and, like Sulphate of Iron, which enters into the composition of ——, it is more likely, when employed with discretion (owing to its astringent and *tonic* qualities), to have a salutary tendency than the contrary.—I am, Mr. Examiner, your obedient servant, A. B.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 268.

DRURY-LANE.

SOUTHERN's tragedy of *Oroonoko*, which has not been acted, we believe, for some years, has been brought forward here to introduce Mr. KEAN as the Royal Slave. It was well thought of. We consider it as one of his best parts. It is also a proof to us of what we have always been disposed to think, that Mr. KEAN, when he fully gives up his mind to it, is as great in pure pathos as in energy of action or discrimination of character. In general, he inclines to the violent and muscular expression of passion, rather than to that of its deep, involuntary, heart-felt workings. If he does this upon any theory of the former style of expression being more striking and calculated to produce an immediate effect, we think the success of his *Richard II.* and of this play alone (not to mention innumerable fine passages in his other performances), might convince him of the perfect safety with which he may trust himself in the hands of the audience, whenever he chuses to indulge in "the melting mood." We conceive that the range of his powers is greater in this respect than he has yet ventured to display, and that if the taste of the town is not yet ripe for the change, he has genius enough to lead it, wherever truth and nature point the way. His performance of *Oroonoko* was for the most part decidedly of a mild and sustained character; yet it was highly impressive throughout, and most so, where it partook least of violence or effort. The strokes of passion which came unlooked for and seemed to take the actor by surprise, were those that took the audience by surprise, and only found relief in tears. Of this kind was the passage in which, after having been harrowed up to the last degree of agony and apprehension at the supposed dishonourable treatment of his wife, and being re-assured on that point, he falls upon her neck with sobs of joy and broken laughter, saying, "I knew they could not," or words to that effect. The first meeting between him and *Imoinda* was also very affecting; and the transition to tenderness and love in it was even finer than the expression of breathless eagerness and surprise. There were many other passages in which the feelings, conveyed by the actor, seemed to gush from his heart, as if its inmost veins had been laid open. In a word, Mr. KEAN gave to the part that glowing and impetuous, and at the same time deep and full expression, which belongs to the character of that burning zone, which ripens the souls of men, as well as the fruits of the earth! The most striking part in the whole performance was in the uttering of a single word. *Oroonoko*, in consequence of his gentle treatment, and the flattering promises that are held out to him of safe conduct to his own country, of the restoration of his liberty and his beloved *Imoinda*, thinks well of the persons into whose hands he has fallen; and it is in vain that *Aboam* (Mr. RAE) tries to work him up to suspicion and revenge by general descriptions of the sufferings of his countrymen, or of the cruelty and treachery of their white masters: but at the suggestion of the thought, that if they remain where they are, *Imoinda* will become the mother, and himself, a prince and a hero, the father of a race of slaves, he starts, and the manner in which he utters the ejaculation "Hah!" at the world of thought which is thus shewn to him, like a precipice at his feet, resembles the first sound that breaks from a thunder-cloud, or the hollow roar of a wild beast, roused from its lair by hunger and the scent of blood. It is a pity that the catastrophe does not answer to the grandeur of the menace; and that this gallant vindicator of himself and his countrymen fails in his enterprise, through the treachery and cowardice of those whom he attempts to set free, but "who were by nature slaves!" The story of this *servile war* is not without a parallel elsewhere; it reads a "great moral lesson" to Europe, only changing *black* into *white*; and the manner in which *Oroonoko* is prevailed on to give up his sword, and his treatment afterwards, by a man in British uniform, seems to have been the model of the convention of Paris. It only required one thing to have made it complete, that the Governor, who is expected in the island, should have arrived in time to break the agreement, and save the credit of his subaltern. The political allusions throughout, that is, the appeals to common justice and humanity, against the most intolerable cruelty and wrong, are so strong and palpable, that we wonder the piece is not prohibited. There is that black renegado *Othman*, who betrays his country in the hopes of promotion, and the favour of his betters: how like he is to many a white-faced loon, but that "the devil has not damned them black!" Politics apart—*Oroonoko* is a very interesting moral play. It is a little tedious sometimes, and a little common-place at all times, but it has feeling and nature to supply what it wants in other respects. The negroes in it (we could wish them out of it, but then there would be no play) are very *ugly customers* upon the stage. One blackamoor in a picture is an ornament, but a whole cargo of them is more than enough. This play puts us out of conceit with both colours, theirs and our own; the sooty slave's, and his cold, sleek, smooth-faced master's.—Miss SOMERVILLE was a great relief to the natural and moral deformity of the scene. She looked like the *idea* of the poet's mind. Her resigned, pensive, unconscious look and attitude, at the moment she is about to be restored to the rapturous embrace of her lover, was a beautiful dramatic picture. She is an acquisition to the milder parts of tragedy. She interests on the stage, for she is interesting in herself. She cannot help being a heroine, if she but shews herself. She was as elegantly dressed in *Imoinda*, for an Indian maid, in light, flowered drapery, as she was in *Imogine*, for a lady of old romance, in trains of lead-coloured satin. Her voice is sweet, but lost in its own sweetness; and we who hear her at some distance, can only catch "the music of her honey-vows," like the indistinct murmur of a hive of bees. Mr. BENGOUGH does not improve upon us by acquaintance. All that we have of late discovered in him is that he has grey eyes. Little SMITH made an excellent representative of the coasting Guinea captain. John Bull could not desire to have better justice done to his mind or his body.—SOUTHERN, the author of *Oroonoko*, was also the author of *Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage*, in both of which "he often has beguiled us of our tears." He died at the age of eighty-six, in 1746. GRAY, the poet, speaks thus of him in a letter, dated from Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, 1737. "We have here old Mr. SOUTHERN, at a gentleman's house a little way off: he is now seventy-seven years old, and has almost wholly lost his memory: but is as agreeable as an old man can be: at least I persuade myself so, when I look at him, and think of *Isabella* and *Oroonoko*."

COVENT-GARDEN.

"*The Humourous Lieutenant*," brought out on Saturday week, is a bad alteration from one of the most indifferent of BEAUMONT and FLETCHER's plays. It went off very ill, and was as fairly damned as any thing at Covent

Garden could be. They have some *jus theatricum* here, which saves things, and carries off appearances. So the play has been brought forward again, and its first failure attributed to the failure of the actress who played the part of *Celia*. That was certainly a failure, and an unexpected one; for the lady's accomplishments and attractions had been much spoken of, and perhaps justly. Of her talents for the stage, we shall say nothing; for we cannot say a word or syllable in their favour. Nor shall we say any thing against "*The Humourous Lieutenant:*" for it passes under the name of BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, "whose utmost skirts of glory we behold gladly, and far off their steps adore:" and indeed it is at an immeasurable distance, and by a prodigious stretch of faith, that we see them at all in the Covent-Garden *refaccimento*. Mr. LISTON plays the heroic Lieutenant in it: but we shall live to see him in the mock-heroic again.

ON PANTOMIME.—CONTINUED FROM A LATE PAPER.

The three general pleasures of a Pantomime are it's bustle, it's variety, and it's sudden changes. We have already described the unceasing vivacity of the music. The stage is never empty or still; either Pantaloon is hobbling about, or somebody is falling flat, or somebody else is receiving an ingenious thump on the face, or the Clown is jolting himself with jaunty dislocations, or Columbine is skimming across like a frightened pigeon, or Harlequin is quivering hither and hither, or gliding out of a window, or slapping something into a metamorphosis.

But a Pantomime, at present, is also the best medium of dramatic satire. Our farces and comedies spoil the effect of their ridicule by the dull mistakes of the author: but the absence of dialogue in Pantomime saves him this contradiction, and leaves the spectators, according to their several powers, to imagine what supplement they please to the mute caricature before them. Thus the grotesque mimicry of Mr. GRIMALDI has its proper force; and the bullies or coxcombs, whom he occasionally imitates, come in one respect still nearer to the truth than in the best dialogue, being in actual life very dull persons who have little or nothing to say. Harlequin's sword also, besides being a thing very pleasant in the imagination to handle, is excellent at satirical strokes. Lissom as a cane, and furnishing all that little supply of conscious power which a nervous mind requires, and which is the secret of all button-pulling, switch-carrying, seal-twirling, and glove-twirling,—it is not possible to witness it's additional possession of a magic power without envy. We always think, when we see it, what precious thumps we should like to give some persons,—that is to say, provided we could forget our own infirmities for the occasion. We would have a whole train of them go by at proper distances, like boys coming to be confirmed,—the worldly, the hypocritical, the selfish, the self-sufficient, the gossiping, the traiterous, the ungrateful, the vile-tempered, the ostentatious, the canting, the oppressing, the envious, the sulky, the money-scraping, the prodigiously sweet-voiced, the over-cold, the over-squeezing, the furious, the resenter of inconvenience who has inconvenienced, the cloaker of conscious ill by accusation, the insolent in return for sparing. What fine work for a winter's morning, with a good broad set of backs to operate upon! We would have looking-glasses put before the patients, in order that they might know themselves when transformed into their essential shapes; after which they might recover; and then the wisest, the least presuming, and most generous person among the spectators, such a one as was agreed by his most veracious companions to know himself best, and to be the most able to bear objection, should set the glass before ourselves, and give us a thump equally informing.

☞

REFORM—MEETING OF DELEGATES.

On Wednesday, the Delegates from various Petitioning Bodies for Reform met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The Delegates from Westminster,—Messrs. Brookes, ——, and Cobbett, received the vouchers of the Country Delegates, who were principally from Bristol, Bath, Leicester, Bolton, Glasgow, Royton, Loughton, Liverpool, Stockport, Lynn, Norwich, Ashton-under-Line, Leigh, Lancashire, Manchester, Middleton, and Spa-Fields.—Major Cartwright was in the Chair.

Mr. JONES BURDETT was introduced, he having a communication from the Hampden Club. He said, that Major Cartwright and himself, were deputed by the Club to lay before the Delegates the Heads of a Reform Bill, which was to be submitted to Parliament. The projected Bill recognized three material principles—1st, That the House of Commons should be elected by Householders;—2. That the Counties and Cities should be divided into Electoral Districts, each District returning one Member, according to its population;—and 3. That the Elections should be Annual.

Major CARTWRIGHT was himself in favour of universal suffrage; but he admitted that many sound Reformists entertained other opinions, on the ground of practicability. The term "householder" in the bill might however be made to embrace cottagers, occupiers who paid no rates, &c. &c.

Mr. Cleary being requested to act as Secretary, he read several Resolutions, the first of which related to thanks to the Hampden Club for its acceptable communication.

Mr. COBBETT said he could not give that Resolution his assent. The Delegation from that Club he should most willingly thank, but the Club itself, with some most respectable exceptions, consisted of determined enemies of Reform, who had already given proofs of treason to the cause by beating up for dissunion.—(*Hear, hear!*). They were too contemptible even to be named.—(Mr. Cobbett's amendment was carried.)

To the 2d Resolution for receiving the outline of the projected Bill from the Hampden Club,

Mr. COBBETT also objected. He would have no reference to the Club at all. He could not more sincerely despise the dirtiest Scavengers in England than he did that Society collectively. They had indeed among them Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Jones Burdett, that sound patriot Mr. Hallett of Berks, and Major Cartwright—and from that pure source alone the projected Reform Bill sprung. In Reform, as in every thing else, a limit must take place somewhere. Universal Suffrage was a figure of rhetoric, like the ordinary phrase, "all the world knows," &c. which only meant that a great proportion knew. In the extended sense "householders" would be described in the Bill, a great object would be acquired. They must keep clear from the stratagems of their enemies, who would canvass every indefinite term. He had long and closely argued the subject with himself. The number of householders in England had been calculated at two millions. Surely such a body could not be bribed! With two millions of Electors the full power of the people in the Commons House must be established. The limitation would operate chiefly on the dependent,—on farmers' servants, livery servants, soldiers, and parish paupers. The 2d proposition in the Resolution referred to Annual Elections.

Mr. HUNT.—Better divide the points, and put them separately.

Mr. COBBETT begged not to be interrupted. He felt it unnecessary to dwell on Annual Parliaments and the division into Electoral Districts, as on these points the Meeting was unanimous.—(It being suggested to add housekeepers as well as householders, the suggestion was adopted.)

Mr. HUNT said he felt considerable reluctance in differing from his worthy friend (Mr. Cobbett) on the subject of elective extension. If the term "housekeeper" meant "lodger," he was satisfied; otherwise the instructions he had received from the great bodies who had delegated him forbade him to limit the right of election. The animation which now generally pervaded, like an electric shock, had been called forth by the feeling of Universal Suffrage; it was widely spreading, and had already burst forth in Ireland—(*Hear, hear!*)—Would they damp this spirit by such a limitation? It would shock thousands in the West, and they would withdraw. For the Hampden Club he entertained similar sentiments as Mr. Cobbett. Amongst them was that little city squad, who had shifted westward, for the purpose of throwing the apple of discord amongst Reformers.—He must feel it his duty to move as an amendment, that the limit of voting should be extended to all householders and men above 21 years of age, who had lodged three months in the parish.

Mr. CLARKE, a Spa-fields Delegate, seconded the Amendment, and expressed his surprise that Mr. Cobbett should support arguments that would give elective rights to farmers, and not to the sinews of the country—the labourers of farmers.

Mr. COBBETT said, it never entered into his mind to use the expressions which were attributed. Did he wish to incapacitate the labourers in agriculture—cottagers who lived under their own roof, or in the hovel, however humble? No. The persons to whom he alluded were the household servants of farmers, who dwelt under their command—eat their bacon, and were solely at their disposal.—(*Hear!*)—The Gentleman from Bristol had met the proposed resolution by the menace that thousands would withdraw from the cause of Reform, in the event of its adoption. If that language was to have effect, it were better for the whole meeting to withdraw at once—for all discussion was at an end, every hope of eventual success must vanish, if an aggregate body, delegated from the petitioners of Great Britain, must surrender all reverence to practicability, all the advantages of an interchange of opinions, at the mere dictation of Bristol, or any other place—(*Hear.*)

The Amendment of Mr. Hunt was then put and approved by a majority—it being the expressed opinion of a number of the Country Delegates, that they were instructed to vote for Representation co-existent with taxation.

On the Resolution respecting the Ballot, which was opposed by Mr. Cobbett, as tending to render the people of England sneaking, cowardly, and hypocrites, Mr. Hunt declared his determination to press it—observing, that the best arguments in favour of Ballot were in *Cobbett's Register*.—"That," said Mr. Cobbett, "is foul play. What I have stated in my writings, let it be answered by the press. I stand here in my personal capacity under a corrected opinion, the result of fuller deliberation, and the interchange with reasoning minds."—Mr. Hunt apologized for inadvertently referring to an irrelevant subject.

The Motion in favour of the Ballot was carried by a majority of ten.

Various of the Country Delegates gave their opinions, some on the Corn Bill and against the landed interest; and one, Mr. BATTERSBY, the Delegate of Leigh, in favour of progressive and cautious Reform.—He did not approve of stretching the constitutional organ to its utmost limit, and he believed there was no precedent for annual Parliaments in our records.

Mr. MITCHELL, Delegate for Manchester, supported by the Country Delegates, in opposition to many observations that it were best not to press it, urged a Resolution—That property ought to form no part of a Member of Parliament's qualifications; virtue and talents were sufficient.—A proposition to this effect was also carried by a considerable majority.

The Thanks were then moved to Major Cartwright; and Mr. HUNT announced that the Meeting was at the expense of employing a Reporter, from the base misrepresentations of the daily press, without exception, of all the late Meetings of the People.

The REPORTER from the *Morning Chronicle* said, he had been astonished at these charges against Reporters, particularly as he came there from invitation. Men should never be tolerated in levelling abuse, under the protection of public meetings, against the character of individuals creditably employed, and who usually could not reply, which abuse they would not venture to apply to them privately. For himself, he retorted the expression.

Mr. HUNT.—It is not the Reporters, it is the base Editors.

The REPORTER.—I have belonged for years to the *Chronicle*, and do in the face of this Meeting assert most sacredly, that one line of my report was never altered or garbled or misrepresented by the Editor, or any other person.

ANOTHER REPORTER.—I beg to state, that during my connection with the *British Press* no misrepresention has ever wilfully taken place; neither would its Editor tolerate it, if it were the wish of a Reporter. Is it to be endured, that after having devoted a day, and paid you the respect of attending your discussion, that the feelings of Gentlemen silently listening are to be thus insulted?

CITY.

MEETING FOR A REFORM.

There was a full Meeting of the Common Council on Thursday, on the subject of Reform. Messrs. WAITHMAN, GOODBEHERE, FAVELL, WILLIAMS, GRIFFITHS, all urged with much force and effect the vital necessity of a Reform in the Commons House;—they were feebly answered by Messrs. JAMES and DIXON; and the following judicious Resolutions were carried almost unanimously:—

Resolved—That this Court, at a crisis of such general and unexampled pressure and calamity, feel themselves called upon to lay before Parliament a faithful representation of their grievances.

Resolved—That these grievances, so deeply affecting all classes of Society, are not of a temporary, unforeseen, or unavoidable nature, but are to be traced to a long and fatal course of wanton and wasteful extravagance in the expenditure of the Public Money—to a profusion of useless Places, Sinecures, and unmerited Pensions—to an enormous and unnecessary Standing Army in time of Peace—and to the want of that vigilance and constitutional controul over the Executive Government, which can only spring from a free, equal, and pure Representation of the People in Parliament.

Resolved—That this Court feel it unnecessary to enter into the afflicting details of Distress and Suffering so universally felt, because they have become too manifest to have escaped the observance of Parliament—the decayed state of Trade—of the Manufactures—of the Agriculture of the Country—with the great depreciation in the value of Property, and the enormous and vexatious weight of Taxation, have grievously affected the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, particularly the middle and laborious classes, and a large portion of the population are compelled to seek subsistence upon charity, or to take refuge in a workhouse.

Resolved—That the present complicated and alarming evils demand immediate and effectual remedy—that, as they have chiefly arisen from the corrupt and inadequate state of the Representation, all attempts to provide an effectual remedy, without a complete and comprehensive Reform in the Commons House of Parliament, would prove delusive, and could neither allay the irritated feelings of the People, or afford security against future encroachments.

Resolved—That we conceive the inequality in the Representation is too notorious to require to be pointed out, when it is known that Cornwall alone returns more Borough Members than 15 other Counties together, including Middlesex, and more than 11 Counties, even including County Members.

Resolved—That the mode of Election, the Influence and Patronage, the distribution of Places and Pensions among the Members and their Relatives, are facts that cannot but be equally well known: and, even in prosperous times, would afford sufficient motive to every friend of freedom and lover of the Constitution to seek for reformation: but, under the present accumulation of distress, which this system has so unhappily engendered and matured, we conceive the motives are become too powerful, too imperious, any longer to be resisted or delayed.

Resolved—That as Extravagance and Corruption in Governments have been the destruction of all free States, so is it impossible that a system, which has proved fatal to other States, should be innocently pursued in this. We trust, therefore, that there may be at least one exception to the remark of the Historian, who has so well described the rise and fall of other Empires, "*That Individuals sometimes profit by experience—Governments* NEVER"—and that, by timely reformation, the ruin of the British Constitution may be averted.

Resolved—That this Court, knowing the misrepresentations and calumnies that are at all times thrown upon those who are seeking, in a peaceable and constitutional manner, a redress of grievances, declare, that we entertain no projects inconsistent with sound practice and experience. It is to the restoration of the British Constitution—to the drawing of it back to its true principles that we look—the shortening the duration of Parliaments, and a fair and equal distribution of the elective franchise among all Freeholders, Copyholders, and Householders paying taxes—with such regulations as will preserve the purity and integrity of the Members, and render the House of Commons an efficient organ of the People.

Resolved—That for the attainment of these great and national objects, by effecting a general union and co-operation, and giving to the national feeling a firm, temperate, peaceable, and constitutional direction, it is become no less the duty than interest of all persons of rank, character, and property, to give their cordial and zealous assistance to the people at large; and we do hereby invite them thereto, as the best means of promoting and securing the peace, liberty, happiness, and prosperity of the British Empire.

Resolved—That Petitions, therefore, be presented to Parliament, praying them to take these matters into their serious consideration, and that they will be pleased immediately to take the most effective measures for abolishing all Sinecures and un-

merited Pensions—for reducing the present enormous Military Establishment—for establishing a general System of Retrenchment and Economy—and for the more effectually obtaining a Redress of all Grievances, and guarding against future Evils, they will cause such a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament as will restore to the People their just and fair weight in the Legislature.

POLICE REPORT.

From the MINUTES of EVIDENCE, taken before a Committee of the House of Commons on the Police of the Metropolis. The Hon. HENRY GREY BENNET in the Chair.

Heads of Mr. Nares's Evidence.

Mr. Nares was a Magistrate of Bow-street. He had held that situation between nine and ten years, had been ten years at Worship-street, and two at Shadwell. It was his opinion that, since he had filled his present situation, crimes had not considerably augmented, and he had no doubt that atrocious crimes had considerably decreased. He thought that swindlers and pickpockets, and particularly juvenile depredatofs, had increased, and the pickpockets were bolder now, because they went in large gangs.

Mr. Nares was of the same opinion as many Police Officers concerning the Parliamentary Rewards, and he thought that the small sum an Officer received, as a part of the reward, was no sort of encouragement to him. The great object, in his opinion, was, to pay the Officers handsomely, as they might get five times as much as they do at present by acting dishonestly.

Mr. Nares did not know as to gaming-houses, but he had very little doubt that there were more brothels in the district under his care than in any other part of the metropolis. Several had been indicted by the parish, and they were now prosecuting a publican on his recognizance, which, he thought, was the best mode. He said, that there had been sometimes some keepers of gaming-houses brought before him, and also persons found gaming in some houses in St. James's-street and Pall-mall, when they went with warrants to apprehend them. There was a curious circumstance concerning a gaming-house. A warrant was granted by Mr. Graham, and served by two of the Officers, but it was put into the hands of a foreigner belonging to the Alien Office, who, with Mr. Capper, of the same Office, and another, (whose name, Mr. Nares believed, was Senate,) rushed in before the Officers, and plundered the table, so that the Officers, who followed, found very little. The foreigner, who had no authority, searched the pockets of the gentlemen, and took the money, which he kept, and Mr. Nares never could get either him or the money. The foreigner left a 20*l.* note with Adkins the Officer, which he had then to account for. Mr. Nares had complained to Mr. Becket, and said he must insist upon the foreigner coming forward, and that if he did not, he should not scruple to send a warrant after him. Mr. Becket seemed to him to justify the proceedings that had taken place, and said, that they were jealous of the Alien Office having found out the house.

One thing Mr. Nares mentioned as being of great importance for the prevention of robberies out of town, that was, that horses and carts, hired by reputed thieves, for the purpose of conveying implements of house-breaking out of town, and of bringing back the stolen property, should be forfeited, on being found to contain the above-mentioned things, and that the Officers should be authorised to search them.

Heads of Mr. Hayward's Evidence.

Mr. Hayward was a carpenter, living in Queen's-row, Walworth. He had built a public-house named the Pilgrim in that street. He had had no difficulties in getting it licensed. He had an interview with Mr. Benson, of the firm of Messrs. Meux, and Co., and signed an agreement, granting them the trade of the house for seven years, for the loan of some money he had of them. They said they would do all they could, and a licence was procured, and the house opened. He was afterwards unfortunate, and the house was let, the present tenant being subject to his agreement.

Heads of Mr. Holdsworth's Evidence.

Mr. Holdsworth had been Upper Marshal of the City of London, and had filled that situation 18 or 19 years. The principal duties of the Upper Marshal are, to regulate the Police of the City; to inquire into nuisances; to report to the Lord Mayor every morning the state of the City on the preceding day and night; to attend him every day in the Justice-room, and on all occasions of pageantry, &c. The Upper Marshal is paid by salary and gratuities, which amount altogether to about 600*l.* a-year. The Under Marshal has about 50*l.* a year less. There are six Marshalmen for the City, and two for Southwark; two also to attend the Patrole, and to report their state to the Marshal every morning. The City is divided into four divisions, and there are three Day-patroles in each, whose duty it is to prevent thieving of every description, to remove nuisances and beggars; and there are two Night-patroles, who have twice or oftener to visit each watch-house, to see that the Constable of the night is attending his duty, and to write down their names, to show that they have been there. These regulations, Mr. Holdsworth took upon himself to say, were constantly executed, and it was impossible it should be otherwise, as the Lord Mayor must daily see and sign the book. There was also another force, the Ward Constables, of whom each Ward returned a certain number by rotation. The number was 314, and they consisted either of Housekeepers serving in their own right, or of substitutes, chosen by the Deputy of the Ward, instead of some housekeeper, who paid a certain sum to hire a substitute. In cases of emergency, the Lord Mayor directs the Marshals to summon them to attend them.—Mr. Holdsworth considered the number quite sufficient, and he said, they had not had occasion to have any hired Constables since the trial of Bellingham. He thought that the crime of picking pockets had increased within the last nine months, but that the Lord Mayor, by his strictness and assiduity, has corrected it very much. He thought also, that although great crimes are not so numerous as formerly, that domestic robberies had increased and were increasing. He said there was one thing which wanted looking into very much, that was, the easy mode for servants to dispose of any thing they can bring away. There was scarcely a chandler's shop in the Metropolis, but where servants found a facility in turning any thing they could take there into ready money. He did not find any thing could be done more than going with a search warrant, upon the oath of the parties, who think themselves robbed by their servants of the things they search for. He said it was not common in the City to have out-door apprentices, but wherever it was, he considered it a leading cause of the corruption of young people, which had increased for the last year beyond any thing he ever remembered. They acted in gangs, and were trained by old thieves: some of them were very young, generally from six to ten years of age. The Lord Mayor generally sent these to Bridewell, had them slightly whipped, and passed to their parish. In Bridewell they had a separate room, and employment as well as moral instruction.

Mr. Holdsworth said there was not a single flash-house in the City. Whenever a house of that sort was attempted to be established, the publican had notice, and if he persisted he lost his licence immediately without waiting for the licensing day. The publicans entered into security, and the Alderman of the Ward calling upon the securities they withdrew themselves, and the house was shut up or re-let for want of securities. He considered that by the vigilance of the Magistrates and the Police, those nests of thieves, which existed in other parts of the metropolis, were nearly driven out of the City. The leading improvement in the Police, he thought, was the Lord Mayor having mustered the watchmen, discharged such as were old or decrepid, and filled up their places with proper men: the whole winter there had not been more than eight or nine burglaries.

Mr. Holdsworth was acquainted with a person of the name of M'Coul and recollected the circumstances of his case. He had no doubt of his being wholly ignorant of the transactions for which he was tried for his life; on two or three of those days on which he was charged with uttering false notes in the country, he had come to report to him (Mr. Holdsworth) what information he had gained on some business he was employed on. He was a very useful person in giving information concerning the Police of London: he was acquainted with certain characters, found means to discover what they were about, and enabled Mr. Holdsworth to prevent several burglaries.

Mr. Holdsworth considered the Parliamentary Rewards as infamously bad. As to innocent persons having been executed on account of evidence having been produced against them for the sake of the reward, he himself only knew of one instance, when a man of the name of Arthur Connolly committed a highway robbery, for which another man was executed. He had been told of other instances, which, he believed, could be proved, where innocent men have suffered. He has frequently thought it furnished a temptation to Officers to swear hard against a prisoner, when they are to receive money on conviction, and that the Jury have suspected he has been too severe against the prisoner, and said more than was strictly the fact.

Heads of Mr. W. Vale's Evidence.

Mr. Vale was a Common Councilman of the Ward of Farringdon Without. He thought the state of the Police in the parish where he resided, St. Dunstan's, was improved of late. There were as many houses of ill-fame, but he thought they were better conducted than they had been. They have been presented frequently by the Inquisition to the Court of Aldermen, and sometimes they have directed a prosecution by the City. He only recollected one instance of conviction, because in other instances they have pleaded guilty and promised to quit the houses. The houses that had been presented, had continued in the same occupation, and where conviction had taken place, other persons had carried on the practices in these houses, and Mr. Vale thought, put in by the parties convicted: so that he thought it totally impossible to suppress houses of that description, if men would let their houses to infamous persons.—He considered that the cause of the improved state of Police was, that proper men were selected as Constables and Watchmen, and they were better looked after by the Common Council. It was his opinion that all the Watchmen and other Civil Officers were in the habit of receiving bribes throughout the City of London.

[We have now gone through the whole of this important Report—that is, we have carefully given the chief points in the evidence of every person examined before the Committee. As the Report occupies 396 closely printed octavo pages, it has necessarily taken some time; but we thought that a subject of such vital importance demanded a better attention from us, than to be dismissed by a brief notice. To have given the whole Report in a Weekly Paper, would have been impossible; and to have taken out of it particular passages, would not have supplied the reader with any thing like a tolerable knowledge of its contents. Parliament will doubtless proceed further in the inquiry; for it would be quite idle, if not worse than idle, to cause abuses to be inquired into and exposed, if an attempt to remedy them did not follow. Some of the practices brought to light are such as have excited just indignation; and more than one error must be rectified, more than one abuse be corrected, and more than one man in authority be dismissed, before the public can possibly be satisfied with our Police System and Practice. We however abstain at present from naming persons or enumerating evils, because the Committee have not yet done what they deem necessary on the subject, and we have great confidence in the activity and wisdom of its chief Members; but we certainly shall have something further to say on its well-directed labours, and the way in which Government may chuse to turn them.]

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Friday, Jan. 24.

WESTBROOKE *v.* SHELLEY.

Sir S. ROMILLY moved for an order to prevent the defendant exercising any guardianship over his children, on the ground of his Deistical principles. It appeared the defendant had some time since written a book, called *Queen Mab*, which openly avowed the principles of Deism; and in such a case he could certainly not be considered a proper person for educating youth. The interests of society would obviously be endangered were persons of these principles permitted to instil them into their children. Interference in such a case was peremptorily called for, and he (Sir S.) had no doubt, from his Lordship's well known attention to the duties of parents, and his anxiety respecting every thing where morals were concerned, what his decision in this instance would be.

Sir A. PIGGOTT, on the other hand, contended, that as his client had written this work merely for his own amusement, without the most distant idea of his children seeing it, it was extremely hard that he should be deprived of the exercise of his parental rights, as the work was a mere effusion of imagination.

His Lordship is to give judgment on a future day.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Friday, Jan. 24.

THE KING *v.* J. LEWIS.

This was an indictment against the defendant, who was stated to be the son of General Lewis; and having Lieutenant's rank, for an assault upon Robert Deans, Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Iris. The defendant suffered judgment to go by default, and judgment was now prayed against him.—It appeared that a dispute had arisen at the Greenwich Theatre, when the defendant demanded an apology, which the prosecutor refused. The prosecutor threatened to chastise the defendant upon the spot. Mutual friends attempted a reconciliation, but none could be effected. Next morning the defendant sent a message, demanding an apology or a meeting, spoke of his *further*, and signed himself J. Lewis, *Esquire*. This letter produced a reply from the prosecutor, who declined either to meet or apologise. In three days afterwards the defendant being on horseback, met the prosecutor in the road, and again asked him if he meant to give him the required satisfaction for the affront he had received; but receiving an answer in the negative, he struck the prosecutor a violent blow with the horsewhip, put spurs to his horse, and galloped off out of the reach of the prosecutor.

The Court sentenced the defendant to one month's imprisonment in the custody of the Marshal.

ESCAPE FROM THE RULES OF THE KING'S BENCH PRISON.

The Court propounded an order for future regulation, touching the privilege of the Rules of the King's Bench Prison; whereby it is declared, that any person permitted to enjoy the said Rules, who shall escape therefrom, shall be incapable of ever again enjoying the said privilege, and shall be forthwith confined within the walls of the prison, unless this Court shall otherwise order.

OLD BAILEY.

TRIAL OF CASHMAN, HOOPER, AND OTHERS.

On Monday, *John Hooper*, *John Cashman*, *R. Gamble*, *Wm. Gunnel*, and *John Carpenter*, were put to the bar, charged with the capital felony of stealing, on the 2d of December last, various muskets, blunderbusses, &c. &c. the property of Andrew Beckwith, in his dwelling-house.

Mr. GURNEY stated the case, which, he said, was one without any difficulties either as to law or fact. The felony differed from ordinary cases only in its being committed with more outrageous audacity, in the face of day, in the presence of numbers, by an armed mob, obeying leaders, who overpowered all resistance by numbers and violence.—[Here Mr. G. went into details, already sufficiently known, respecting the attack on Mr. Beckwith's shop, &c.]—He observed, that when a number of persons are concerned in any offence, they could not all do one and the same thing. One did this and the other that; but still they were all equally guilty provided they manifested a like purpose. The Jury would find by the evidence, that the five persons at the bar were all engaged in this guilty purpose, though they took different shares in the transaction. Law and Justice would be at an end, if it were to be asserted for a moment, that there was any difference of guilt between the actual taking of the stolen property and the aiding and abetting in the robbery.—It would be shown, he said, that Hooper was not only with the rest, but that he was in fact a leader; that he marched with a banner, with a standard very appropriate for a mob committing plunder, having for its mottos, "Nature to feed the Hungry—Truth to protect the Oppressed—Justice to punish Crimes."—After some further observations of a common-place nature, Evidence was adduced.

W. A. Beckwith deposed, that he was from home at the time his shop was robbed; when he got there, he found the robbers had demolished his windows and taken powder, shot, shot-chargers, 150 or 200 guns, and 100 pairs of pistols.

J. Roberts, apprentice to Mr. B. said, that after the young man had been rescued who shot Mr. Platt, the mob began to take away the guns, &c. Cashman was there: he opened the drawers, and took about a dozen guns, which he distributed to the mob, who had colours flying.

G. Lydyard, a hair-dresser in Snow-hill, deposed that on hearing the report of a pistol, he went to Mr. Beckwith's shop, which was being plundered by the mob. He saw Hooper give the flag to another before the shop-door. He saw Cashman throw arms out of the shop; and he saw Gamble opposite the shop, and afterwards with a gun in his hand. He could not speak to Gunnel or Carpenter.

C. Griffin, a perfumer in Skinner-street, was in Mr. B.'s shop on the 2d of December. He went for handcuffs to secure the man who shot Mr. Platt. When he returned, the mob had got

possession of the shop, and he saw Gunnel break the window with a broomstick. Hooper and Cashman collared the witness, and for his own safety, he said, "I came to rescue the man as well as you," upon which they let him go.—He then presented a blunderbuss, when Hooper presented a pistol, saying, "I can play at that as well as you." Witness was so terrified, that he went up stairs, and did not come down again till they were gone.

J. Dynan, a bootmaker in George-yard, Snow-hill, said, he saw Cashman give the mob fowling pieces from the shop, saying "Here, here!" and Carpenter was with them huzzaing and brandishing a pistol.—He went to the place by the desire of a young woman, to look for her husband, who had said he liked their cause, and if there should be anything desperate, he would be in it.

J. Middleton, stationer in Skinner-street, said, that he saw Hooper, with a tricoloured cockade in his hat, apparently directing the mob. Hooper went away with them and the standard.

J. Page, a drayman, said he saw Gunnel with the mob in Newgate-street, with a gun in his hand.

Sir J. Shaw deposed that he first saw the mob near the Royal Exchange; they had a flag with them, which he seized, but he did not see any arms.

S. Levi, a City Constable, said he took Cashman at the Royal Exchange, and the gun he had with him, which was loaded with small shot.

D. Cartwright, also a Constable, assisted in taking Cashman. He said, that when the gun taken from him was unloaded, witness said, "Here's plenty here," and Cashman replied, "I know that: I brought it for the purpose of killing or being killed."

A. Samuels saw Gamble with a gun in the mob when they were passing the Exchange.

J. Goff, the Officer, apprehended Gamble with a gun in his possession, which he said he had picked up in the street.—(Mr. Beckwith proved that this gun was in his shop when he left it on the morning of the 2d December.)

T. Friend, an Officer, apprehended Carpenter; and *Eliz. Owen* deposed that he gave her a pistol to pledge, which was stopped.—(Mr. Beckwith proved that it was his property.)

J. Hodgetts, a silk dealer in Paternoster-row, was on the Exchange on the 2d of December, and seized Hooper by the collar, and held him till the doors were shut. He found in his breast a brace of pistols. One was loaded with powder and ball.

Mr. G. V. Dowling was in Spa-fields on the morning of the 2d of December, when he saw a mob assembled round a waggon, in which was Hooper; but none of the others. There were two tri-coloured flags in the waggon. The mob left the waggon; and Hooper accompanied them. Hooper walked close to the flags.

J. Limbrick, an Officer, saw a number of persons stationed round a waggon in Spa-fields. Cashman and Hooper were there—Cashman with a tri-coloured flag and Hooper with a tri-coloured cockade.—When the mob came to Coppice-row, witness got the banner on which was written, "The brave soldiers are our brothers: treat them kindly." Hooper rescued the man from witness who carried the banner.

E. Windermure, of Horseferry-road, said he was the owner of the waggon that was in Spa-fields on the 2d of December: it was hired on the 27th of November. Hooper came with the person who hired the waggon on the day before the meeting, and directed him to be at the top of Chancery-lane at half-past nine o'clock next morning. He was there, and Hooper and his companion came to him. They put colours and poles, wrapped up in blankets, and a small bundle, into the waggon; the bundle contained powder, bullets, and lead cut in pieces. Hooper rode in the waggon to Spa-fields, where a large mob assembled round the waggon. Cashman was in front of the waggon, with one of the colours. When the mob went away, Hooper and Cashman went with them.

Gilmore, the Officer, produced the powder and bullets (from 60 to 100 in number,) which had been left in the waggon.

The case for the prosecution here closed.

Mr. ALLEY and Mr. CURWOOD, Counsel for the prisoners, took an objection, that the offence with which they were charged was not rightly laid in the record. They contended they ought to have been indicted for treason! All that they did was in furtherance of an act of high treason; and if they should be acquitted to-day, the prisoners would be liable to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General for that offence.

Mr. GURNEY was about to reply, when Mr. Justice PARK said, he might save himself the trouble, as the Court were quite clear there was no foundation for the objection.

[Just as Mr. Alley began to state his objection, the Court was thrown into great consternation by a violent tumult heard in the Court Yard. The noise appeared to arise from several persons engaged in a contest, and contending with bludgeons, which were struck against each other. The proceedings of the Court were immediately suspended, and *the greatest uneasiness* (says the *Courier*) *prevailed*. The general opinion was, that some people without were attempting to rescue the prisoners; but, in a short time, an Officer informed the Lord Mayor that the disturbance was occasioned by a bullock having entered the yard! His Lordship communicated this fact to the Judges, and, as soon as the noise had ceased, Mr. Alley went on with his speech.]

The Prisoners being called on for their defence,

Cashman said, that on the morning of the riots he went to the Admiralty with a letter to Admiral Martin, which he delivered there. As he returned, he saw the mob, but he did not join in any excesses.—(A Sailor, named *Geary*, here give Cashman the character of an honest man, whom he had known for nine years.)

Hooper said, he was unprepared for a defence, for when he was examined and admitted to bail, none of the frightful evidence now adduced against him had been brought forward. He admitted that he wore the cockade, but he never touched the colours. He had in fact done every thing in his power to preserve order.—(*Harding*, a carver and gilder, and *Bennett*, a shoemaker,—both gave Hooper a good character.)

Gamble said, that he went into Spa-fields, as he could not get work, to see whether anything would be proposed for the good of the people. The place was so crowded, he heard not a word of what was said. He then returned, and in Skinner-street he picked up a gun, but he made no bad use of it, and wished to keep it merely for its value.—(Several persons gave Gamble an excellent character.)

Gunnel denied that he was in Mr. Beckwith's shop, or that he broke the windows.

Carpenter stated, that being out of work he went to see a relation in Spa-fields. A man put a gun into his hands, with some powder and shot; but he told him that he had no use for them.—(Both the above prisoners called witnesses to their characters.)

Mr. Justice PARK now charged the Jury. The indictment, he said, was founded on an Act of William III, which make it a capital offence for any person to enter a dwelling-house in the day time, and carry off property, provided the persons present in that house have been put in bodily fear. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the owner himself should be present, or, if present, that he should be put in bodily fear, as the law deems it sufficient that one individual has been alarmed and put in fear, and therefore the charge of a capital nature is thereby made out. You may therefore safely dismiss from your minds any apprehension on this head, as this, *I can assure you*, is the law. A vast variety of circumstances have been brought before you, with a view to shew that the prisoners at the bar were all concurring in unlawful and illegal acts, and acting on one general concert. You already know, having been repeatedly told so, that it is not necessary to constitute the crime for which the prisoners stand indicted, that all and each of them should have been within the precincts of Mr. Beckwith's shop. The law, Gentlemen, deems it quite sufficient to constitute a capital charge, that the prisoners should have been present, though not in the shop, that, I say, they should have been present aiding, abetting, and comforting each other, even though individually unknown to each other. One observation was, as you heard, addressed to me by the Counsel for the prisoner, which I could not listen to, viz. that in order to constitute felony, it was necessary to shew it had been committed *causa lucri*. This quality is by no means connected with the crime. The law

considers it felony whether there has been gain or not, provided there is sufficient proof of the felonious intent. The present case now submitted to your consideration, Gentlemen, has no particular difficulty or intricacy connected with it. In order, however, to give you as clear a view of it as I possibly can, and to assist you in forming a proper opinion respecting its merits, I shall now direct your attention to a general review of the evidence as it affects each individual separately, as this will give you a more distinct idea of the whole.—(Here the Learned Judge went over the evidence.)

At the suggestion of the LORD MAYOR, *Mr. Hobler*, his Clerk, was here called in and examined respecting the evidence of Griffin.—Mr. Hobler, alluding to the notes he had taken on the examination of the prisoner, said, that when before the Lord Mayor, Griffin had sworn that Cashman had presented the pistol to him, whereas he this day said it was Hooper who had done so.

Griffin being called up, said, he meant before the Lord Mayor to say it was Hooper, and he mistook Cashman, who was standing close to Hooper at his Lordship's bar. He was sorry for the mistake, but it had not been corrected in time, as he signed his deposition without reading it over.

Mr. Justice PARK observed, that he was very much dissatisfied at the conduct of Griffin in not carefully reading over his deposition before he signed it. He trusted no witness would hereafter be so careless, as it was dangerous to the ends of public justice. He would also take the liberty of observing to the Jury, that depositions were frequently taken very incorrectly, though he by no means meant to insinuate any thing against those who took them. His Lordship then observed, that he had taken as impartial a view of the case of each as he believed it was possible for any man to take. The simple question before the Jury was, whether the prisoners had been present or not on this occasion, whether they had acted as charged, and whether the persons in the shop had been put in fear. To this, and this only they were called to attend. They had nothing whatever to do with the consequences which might result from their verdict, as their province was solely to decide on the facts. If they in the smallest degree had a doubt, they would of course give the full benefit of that to the prisoners; and whatever their conclusion might be, he had no doubt but they would act in such a manner as at once to satify the demands of public justice, and at the same time give the prisoners all that impartial attention which so important a case as theirs required.

The Jury now desired leave to withdraw. This was about seven minutes after four o'clock, and the Jury did not return into Court till a quarter past six o'clock, when they pronounced the following verdict:—"John Cashman, *Guilty*: John Hooper, Richard Gamble, William Gunnel, and John Carpenter, *Not Guilty*."

The RECORDER was the only Judge present on the Bench to receive the verdict, and seemed by his manner (says the *Courier*) to express some surprise at the acquittal of the four last. When the Foreman of the Jury returned John Hooper *not* guilty, the RECORDER, thinking he had not heard him distinctly, said, "Hooper not guilty!"—The RECORDER then said, "Let the four last be detained and tried for the misdemeanour." And (adds the *Courier*) we understood him to say, "Let another London Jury be summoned for to-morrow."

TRIAL OF SIMMONDS AND OTHERS.

On Tuesday morning the Trials were resumed. WM. GREGG, GEORGE RUMBLE, WM. PITT, —— PRATT, and WM. PLANT, who were of the Jury on Monday, were challenged by the Counsel for the Prosecution! After which,

Richard Simmonds, a seaman, was found *guilty of stealing*, but not in the dwelling-house, by which the capital charge is done away.—It appeared from the evidence of *Mr. Rae*, gunsmith, of the Minories, whose house was attacked and robbed by the mob, and that of *Mr. Hall*, a merchant, that the Prisoner was active with the mob, brandishing a sabre and exciting terror in the people of the house, though he was not seen to enter it.—In his defence, the Prisoner said, that having drank half a pint of rum, he took a sword and began to flourish it; but he never entered Mr. Rae's shop.

Wm. Mathews, also a sailor, was then tried for stealing a pistol, the property of Mr. Rae.—There was no evidence of the Prisoner's having stolen the pistol, but it had been taken from Mr. Rae's house, and when the Prisoner offered to pawn it, about a month after, he was taken into custody. When he was examined at the Police Office, he said Lieut. Pryor, of the Montague, gave it to him.—Mr. Rae however identified it as one of his, and the Prisoner was found *guilty*.

John Henson was then tried for stealing a gun, also the property of Mr. Rae. In this case there was no evidence to show that the Prisoner had entered Mr. Rae's premises; but shortly after the assault on the house, the Prisoner was met with the gun in his possession, which he said he had picked up in the street; but the gun was quite clean, though the day was a dirty one.—In his Defence, he said that a person had forced the gun upon him. Some persons gave him a good character, but the Jury found him *guilty*.

Wm. Shee was put to the bar, charged with stealing a sword, the property of Mr. Rae. He was taken in Whitechapel with the sword in his possession, but there was no evidence of his having taken it himself from the shop.—*Mr. Hart*, a sugar-refiner, gave him a good character, but the Jury found him *guilty*.

Henry Holdsworth, aged 19, and *George Irwin*, aged 21, both good-looking young men, were tried for stealing a sword, a pistol, some powder and flints, the property of Mr. Rae.—These cases were the same as the last. The prisoners were taken with the property on them, on the day of the riots, which they said they had picked up.—Mr. ADOLPHUS, their Counsel, observed, that though the arms were clean when found on them, yet that was no evidence, as had been urged, for they might have been immediately wiped; and this, he added, was a very likely thing; but even the placing them under the arm was sufficient to remove any dirt.—The Prisoners said, that they had found the property in the street.—Several persons represented them as honest and industrious persons; but Mr. Justice BURROUGH said, that character, under such circumstances, was of no avail; for it was clear that they meant to appropriate the arms to their own use.—The Jury, after a few minutes deliberation, found them both *guilty*.

John Thompson was next indicted for stealing two blunderbusses, also the property of Mr. Rae: but Mr. GURNEY stated, they had heard something so much in favour of him, that they would not offer any evidence; so he was of course *acquitted*.

Richard Jones, aged 20, was then tried for stealing a fowling-piece, the property of Messrs. Brandon and Potts, gun-makers, in the Minories, whose house had likewise been plundered on the 2d of December by the mob.—The Prisoner was seized with the piece in his possession, which he too said he had picked up in the street.—Some witnesses gave him a good character; but the Jury found him *guilty*.

TRIAL OF THE ELDER WATSON.

James Watson was now put to the bar, charged with assaulting Joseph Rhodes with a sharp instrument called a sword, and stabbing him on the right side, with intent to murder him.

Mr. Watson entered the Court with a firm step and an assured air, with a pen behind his right ear and several papers sticking out of his pocket. He listened to the indictment with the greatest attention, bending forward several times to catch the precise words. As soon as the pleadings were opened, he removed the pen and began to take notes.

Mr. GURNEY then said, the indictment was for a capital offence, and is founded upon an act passed a very few years ago. By this act it was found necessary, in order to protect the subject from bodily injury, to make all assaults committed, with intent to murder, to maim, or to do bodily harm, capital offences. The present indictment contains three counts—the first for stabbing, with intent to murder—the second, with intent to maim—and the third, with intent to do bodily harm; and his Lordship, who presides, will tell you, Gentlemen, that if you believe the evidence to be produced is sufficiently strong to support

any one of these counts, in point of law the prisoner ought to be found guilty. At the same time, however, that this penal statute provides for the lives of the people, it enacts, that the stabbing and cutting must be such, that if death ensued, it would amount to positive murder; for if it should appear, in the course of the evidence, that the stabbing and cutting constituted nothing more than the offence of manslaughter, the party could not be convicted under this Act. The facts connected with the present charge are these. On the night of the 2d of December, a man named Nyall, a horse patrole belonging to Bow-street, was on duty near Highgate. While thus engaged, he saw three men advance, who walked as if they wished to avoid observation. Nyall had heard that a highway robbery had been committed, and it struck him that these men were the robbers. He rode up to the prisoner, and seeing a pistol in his bosom, it naturally occurred to him, that if he was not one of those who had been described, he was at least a suspicious character. He therefore asked him who he was? The prisoner replied that he was a mechanic, and was going to Northamptonshire. This, it appears, was not the fact, as the prisoner is known to be a surgeon. The patrole then caught hold of prisoner, and said he should go with him. At this moment the two men who were with the prisoner fired off their pistols.—The patrole called for assistance, and Golding and Rhodes came out from a public-house in the neighbourhood. When they came up, Nyall desired them to hold the prisoner while he pursued the two men, who ran off after they fired the pistols. The prisoner being left in possession of Golding and Rhodes, drew a sword from a stick, and made a stab at one of them: the thrust did not take effect and Goulding was not wounded. A scuffle then commenced to get the weapon, and in the course of that scuffle, Rhodes, the other person, was wounded in the thigh. He was taken to the public-house, and found to have a brace of pistols in his possession. The Grand Jury found a bill against him, and he now stands on his trial. The most accurate and minute examination of witnesses was taken, and I think that it is but due to justice, and those who preside here to administer the laws, to state, that in such minute examination it has been discovered that the witness, Rhodes, will not be able to state that the wound he received was *the effect of a wilful thrust from the prisoner. He received it in the scuffle, but they were in the dark, and down together once or twice;* and he will not be able to say he saw what the prisoner did, or that it was a wilful and malicious thrust.

Mr. Justice PARK—"I wish to make a remark in this stage of the proceeding, which I should feel it necessary to make to the Jury in a more advanced one. The Learned Counsel who conducts this case for the Crown has, with a candour which does equal credit to himself and those who employ him, admitted that the evidence to be brought in support of the present charge cannot speak as to the felonious intent of the prisoner. This Act of Parliament expressly provides, that no man charged with cutting or stabbing another shall be convicted, unless the Jury are of opinion that the offence would have been murder if he had died. If the wound is inflicted only in a scuffle, and is not wilful and malicious, it merely amounts to manslaughter. If, therefore, your evidence would go no farther, as I am at present advised, the safer course for the Jury to pursue would be to acquit the prisoner; and, if so, it would be a great pity to waste the time of the Court, as the result must come to the same point."

Mr. Justice BURROUGH and the RECORDER expressed themselves of the same opinion.

Mr. GURNEY.—"I completely bow to your Lordships. I cannot carry the evidence farther; but we could not forbear going before the Grand Jury in so public a case as this."

Mr. Justice PARK.—"It would have been very incorrect not to have brought it before the public. It would be useless, however, to go into a great body of evidence, merely to excite idle curiosity, for the result must be the same."

The Learned JUDGE then informed the Jury, that as there was no evidence before them, their duty would be very simple—merely to acquit the prisoner.

The Jury returned a verdict of acquittal accordingly. Immediately upon this there ensued an applause in the Court: several persons below and in the galleries clapped their hands, and gave other demonstrations of joy.

Mr. Justice PARK (says the *Courier*) APPARENTLY MUCH INCENSED at this mode of receiving the verdict, *rose from his seat*, and said, "whoever I see guilty of such indecorum, I will immediately commit. Such marks of exultation are most indecent. It ought to gratify every person that the Laws of England offered a shield to our liberties and our rights, and that the justice of the country was always administered with pure impartiality. The Law of England will always p the innocent, and even when under strong suspicion of guilt, if there be not legal proof, it will throw its protecting shield around the accused. There is therefore no triumph here, except that of the Law. I hope such indecorum will not be repeated, for the persons offending, if discovered, would be immediately committed to Newgate."

His Lordship had no sooner resumed his seat on the Bench, than a loud shouting was heard without the Court, proceeding, no doubt, from those who had just learnt the verdict. *He immediately rose again*, UNDER STRONG SIGNS OF DISPLEASURE, and observed as follows:—"There now, that comes of"—(here the learned Judge looked towards the reporters' box;) "but" (suddenly checking himself) "I will not say any thing!!"

Mr. ALLEY then moved, "that the Prisoner be discharged:" but Mr. Justice PARK resisted this application. The Grand Jury, he said, had not yet been discharged, and the Prisoner must be detained to answer to a misdemeanour.

On Wednesday, *P. Downes* and *T. Walton*, who were tried and acquitted of the murder of E. Stanton, were indicted for robbing the said E. Stanton, of a Bank dollar, and 16*s.* 6*d.* in silver.—After much contradictory evidence, the Jury found both the prisoners *Not Guilty*: and Mr. Justice PARK told them they had been particularly fortunate; and admonished them never to appear at that bar again.

Pace, an Officer of Queen-square Office, stepped into the witness's box, and said—"My Lord, I want Walton for a burglary." Mr. Justice PARK told him that his application to him was most indecorous; as an Officer, he must well know, that he (or the Judges) never granted warrants for such purposes.—Pace, however, went round to the Rail Dock and secured him just as he was in the act of being liberated.

On Friday, while *J. Moore* was being tried for stealing in a dwelling-house (of which he was found guilty) the door of the Court was burst open by the crowd, and the Court was thrown into confusion. It seems that since the Lord Mayor had very properly ordered that fees should not be taken, there has been daily a great pressure to get in: but surely it would not be difficult to prevent all interruption when the Court was sufficiently full. A man named *Stewart* was at first ordered to be committed to prison till the end of the Sessions, though he pleaded hard for liberty, asserting that he was pushed in by the crowd: but when the Court broke up, he and another offender in the same way, *John Pickering*, were reprimanded and discharged.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Major —— was charged with forging the acceptances of two bills of exchange, one of 20*l.* and the other of 30*l.*, purporting to have been accepted by Messrs. Cox and Greenwood. At the Office the prisoner wrote a letter to a friend, completely con

fessing his guilt, urging the clemency of the parties injured, and stating his intention to have honoured the bills when due.—The prisoner was remanded.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

PARENTAL BARBARITY.—An Inquisition was taken on Thursday morning, which lasted till nine in the evening, at the Duke of York, Queen-street, Edgeware-road, upon the body of *Mary Ann Golding*, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Golding, of No. 30, Molyneux-street, Marylebone. The deceased was only five years of age.—The Jury viewed the body; its appearance was shocking, being covered with marks of violence from the neck downwards to the thigh, which were inflicted by some weapon. The back had several old wounds upon it; the legs were bruised, and the whole frame was emaciated.—The Jury afterwards received the following evidence:—Mrs. Jordan, a lodger in the same house, said, the deceased had always appeared, till within the last six months, in a good state of health. The deceased had two brothers younger than herself. She was allowed by her parents to play with her brothers or other children in the house, but was always confined in the kitchen, and never, for the last three months, been out of the kitchen more than twice, and that was at the landlady's request; she told the mother such confinement would impair the child's health. The parents of the deceased never treated her in the same manner as the other children, but at all times seemed much prejudiced against her, as if they had formed some particular disgust towards her. About a month ago, the mother of the deceased beat her in the privy; her cries were very loud; she went in a short time afterwards to the privy, and saw a quantity of blood, which had flowed from a wound in the deceased's arms, caused by her mother beating her. About three weeks ago, she beat the deceased again with some weapon, which she supposed to be of considerable size; for she heard very violent blows; she was in a room over that in which the deceased was. At that time the deceased made most horrible cries, which induced witness and her aunt to speak to the mother; they asked her what she was doing to the deceased? She told them to mind their own business; she would do as she pleased with her own child; they returned to their own apartment, and never interfered afterwards. About a fortnight ago, the mother beat the deceased for half an hour, and she heard blow after blow, and the cries of the child succeeding them. She thought the blows were given by a chair. At another time previously, the mother put the deceased under the water butt, and let the water run upon her for more than a quarter of an hour. At one time the father beat the deceased when he returned home from his work at night, although the mother had previously been beating her. Since the deceased was beaten about a fortnight ago, she had not heard her voice at all. She died on Friday last, as she believed, from the inhuman treatment of her parents.—Wm. Barnwell, surgeon, said, that on Wednesday se'nnight he was sent for to attend the deceased by its mother: when he arrived, he found it afflicted with a cough and fever: he called next day and found the child much better: he did not see if any marks of violence were on the body: he heard nothing of the deceased till Friday, when a boy called and requested him to come to the deceased, she being very ill; he staid for a short time to prepare some medicine, when the boy returned and informed him, that he had no occasion to come, for the child was dead; he had opened the deceased that day for the inspection of the Jury, and found external marks upon the body; but not of that violence, in his opinion, which were the immediate cause of her death: the body was much emaciated, an inflammation was on the lungs, and there was an adhesion of the lungs to the pleura. *Foreman*—"Do you think it was a proper remedy to put the deceased under a water butt, and let the water run upon it, for such a length of time, for such disorders as the deceased was afflicted with?"—*Surgeon*—"Certainly not, it was brutal conduct, and more especially to a child of such tender years. The marks of violence which he had mentioned were chiefly upon the back, they were produced by severe beating with some weapon. He could not take upon him to say what caused her death; he was satisfied the deceased died in convulsions, but how the convulsions were produced he could not say."—Mr. Wilstead said, that about three months ago the witness, Mrs. Jordan, came to him and informed him, that Mrs. Golding had that morning put the deceased under a water butt after just taking her out of a warm bed, and the cold water ran upon her for fifteen minutes; he (witness) went to the Overseer, and informed him of the treatment: the Overseer paid no regard to what he told him; he therefore went to a Magistrate, who said he could not render any assistance, that the Overseer had not done his duty, for he was the only person who could interfere.—Charlotte Taplin said she lived in the house with the deceased. She had often known the deceased to be beaten by its parents. On Friday se'nnight she heard the deceased screaming in a terrific manner; she and the landlady went down to the mother, at the request of one of the lodgers, who informed them that the mother was murdering the deceased. They went down and the mother shut the door of her apartment. They asked her what she was doing to the deceased? She replied that they had better mind their own business. The deceased had scarcely ever any clothes upon her back, and was worn out to a mere skeleton by bad usage, while the other children were fat, hearty, and well clad.—The CORONER said it appeared to him that the death of the deceased was caused by a constant repetition of ill treatment. He was sorry the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive to warrant them to return a verdict of Murder against the brutish parents.—The Jury, after about an hour's consultation, returned the following verdict:—"The deceased died in convulsions, caused by the cruel treatment of her unnatural parents."

Monday last died by his own hand, Mr. F. Willson, a draper of this town, leaving a widow and five children to regret his untimely fate. The recent loss of his gallant brother, Captain Willson, of the Marines, in the bombardment of Algiers, added to the pressure of embarrassments, by creating an extreme depression of spirits, are supposed to have led to this rash act.—The Jury brought in their verdict—Lunacy.—*Plymouth Telegraph.*

On Sunday night as Mrs. Hallam, of Harriet-street, Mecklenburgh-square, was reading to her daughter, three men made their appearance and demanded money. The females ran up stairs, and were followed by the thieves. Their safety was promised on their remaining quiet and stating where the property was. The robbers then ransacked the house, and took away 27*l.* in notes, which Mrs. H. had received as a dividend last week, and portable articles to the amount of about 30*l.*

The *York Herald* says:—"A few days since, a poor man, of middle stature, aged about 30, dropped down in Fossgate, in this City, in a fit, and being a stranger, he was immediately taken to the County Hospital, where he died on Sunday morning. It appears that he once lived in Spitalfields, and had been last employed at Manchester, but was obliged to leave that place in quest of employment. We are sorry to add, that some circumstances have led to the supposition, that his early dissolution was hastened by extreme want."

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1, at Lisbon, E. W. Haden, Esq. Deputy-Commissary-General, to Mrs. Maria Bullen, widow of A. J. Bullen, Esq. and eldest daughter of Sam. Thornton, Esq. of Streatham, Surrey.

Jan. 14, the Rev. T. Clarke, Vicar of Mitcheldever, near Winchester, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John Grey.

Jan. 20, John Beckett, Esq. Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, to Lady Anne Lowther, third daughter of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Jan. 21, G. Money, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Mademoiselle de Bourbel, only daughter of Marquis de Bourbel, of Monpincon, in Normandy.

Jan. 21, John Adams, Esq. of Serjeant's-Inn, Barrister at Law, to Miss Martin, of Belmont, Bath.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1, at Berlin, in his 71st year, the celebrated chemist Klaproth.

Jan. 10, at St. Andrew's, the Rev. Dr. Robertson, Professor of Oriental Languages.

Jan. 11, at Edinburgh, Mr. Moss, after a lingering disease of nearly three years duration. He was many years a Member of the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Haymarket Theatres.

Jan. 12, in Lower Mount-street, Dublin, Mrs. Walstein, mother to the Actress of that name.

Jan. 15, at Garryhunden, Sir Richard Butler, Bart. many years M.P. for the county of Carlow.

Jan. 23, in the Fleet prison, Captain Green, where he had been confined nearly 11 years for contempt of the Court of Chancery.

Printed and published by JOHN HUNT, at the EXAMINER-Office, 21, Maiden-Lane, Covent-Garden.—Price 10*d.*